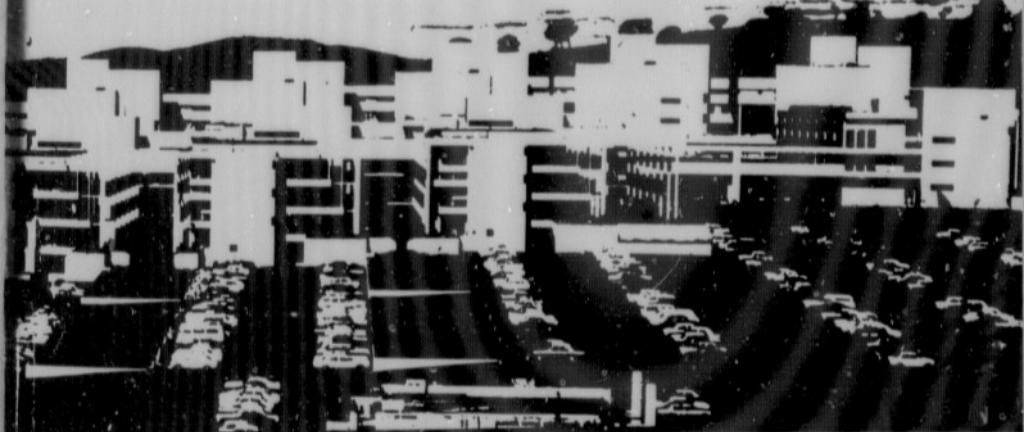


CS
30.6
AUS
3B



Annual
Report
of the
Australian
Bureau of
Statistics

1978-79





Annual Report of the Australian Bureau of Statistics

1978-79



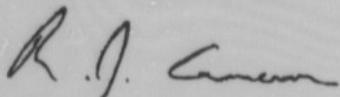
Australian Government
Publishing Service
Canberra 1979

© Commonwealth of Australia 1979

Printed by Watson Ferguson & Co., Brisbane

The Honourable John Howard, M.P.
Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Australia

In accordance with the provisions of section 24(1) of the *Australian Bureau of Statistics Act* 1975, I hereby submit to you, for presentation to Parliament, this Report for the year ended 30 June 1979.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. J. Cameron".

R. J. Cameron
Australian Statistician
20 August 1979

Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Preparations for the 1981 Census of Population and Housing.	2
3	The Output of Economic Statistics	4
(a)	National accounts	4
(b)	International accounts	5
(c)	Foreign trade	6
(d)	Prices	6
(e)	Public finance	7
(f)	Private finance	7
(g)	Agriculture	8
(h)	Construction	8
(i)	Transport	9
(j)	Manufacturing	9
(k)	Mining	9
(l)	Internal trade	9
(m)	Enterprise statistics	10
(n)	Classification	11
(o)	Integration of economic statistics	11
4	The Output of Demographic, Social and Manpower Statistics	11
(a)	Population census	12
(b)	Demography	12
(c)	Social	12
(d)	Social surveys and indicators	13
(e)	Manpower	14
5	Other Activities	15
(a)	Computer re-equipment	15
(b)	Data management	15
(c)	Statistical methodology	15
(d)	Dissemination of statistics	16
(e)	Distribution and pricing of statistical information services	16
(f)	Co-ordination	16
6	Staffing and Finance	17
(a)	Staffing	17
(b)	Finance	18
Appendix 1	New Proposals Tabled in Parliament: 1978-79	19
Appendix 2	Location of Outposted ABS Officers: 1978-79	20
Appendix 3	Distribution of Full-time Operative Staff: 1978-79	21
Appendix 4	Expenditure and Receipts: 1977-78 and Estimates, 1979-80	22
Appendix 5	Distribution of Expenditure by Program: 1976-77 to 1978-79	24
Appendix 6	Organisation of the ABS	26

Note: In this Report, after the first reference, the Australian Bureau of Statistics is referred to as the ABS or the Bureau, and the Australian Statistics Advisory Council as ASAC or the Council.

1 Introduction

The Australian Bureau of Statistics is the central statistical authority for the Commonwealth Government and, under agreements between the Commonwealth and the States, provides statistical services for the State Governments. A wide range of statistics is sought from the ABS to assist in the formulation and monitoring of policies of many kinds: for example, general financial and economic policies, policies relating to particular industries or particular localities, and policies relating to the provision of social security, education, medical and welfare services. In addition, businesses, industry associations, trade unions, other non-governmental bodies, universities and other research institutions, and a large number of individual enquirers ask for figures to assist in planning their activities, in carrying out their various functions and in following up particular interests.

The principal legislation determining the functions and responsibilities of the ABS is as follows:

- *Australian Bureau of Statistics Act 1975*
- *Statistics (Arrangements with States) Act 1956*
- *Census and Statistics Act 1905*

Under the *Australian Bureau of Statistics Act 1975*, the Australian Statistician is required to submit to the Treasurer, for presentation to Parliament, an annual report on the operations of the Bureau. This is the fourth annual report by the Australian Statistician.

In its activities during 1978-79 the Bureau attempted to strike a balance between meeting increased demands for official statistics and minimising the reporting burden on respondents to ABS collections; and also between the costs involved in collecting and processing data and the Government's policy of expenditure restraint.

The ABS aims to produce, within available resources, a range of statistics which best satisfies the needs of users. If newly emerging needs are to be met, the ABS must remain innovative and responsive to changing demands. Existing activities must be kept under review as to both statistical priorities and efficiency, and available resources redeployed between existing and new work. Any consequential reduction in a particular statistical service will no doubt disappoint some sections of users, but it has to be borne in mind that all statistical services have costs as well as benefits, which have to be carefully assessed and taken into account in attempting to provide an optimum service within given resources.

During 1978-79 detailed reviews were undertaken into the construction, agriculture, mining, population census and public finance programs, resulting in significant resource savings for 1979-80 and future years. For example, re-examination of the proposed methodology of the construction census, to be undertaken in 1979-80, led to a decision to collect data for small single-establishment enterprises by means of a field enumerated sample survey rather than by a full mail census. The ABS involvement in the IMPACT project was curtailed in February 1979 when the three year inter-agency agreement was completed.

Reviews currently in progress, or proposed for 1979-80, include the internal trade, manufacturing and information services programs.

Nine proposals for new collections of statistical data were tabled in Parliament during 1978-79; details are shown in Appendix 1. The new collections were made possible

either by redeploying staff engaged on lower priority activities or by collecting information in conjunction with the regular population survey.

ABS officers were also involved in support for the Study Group on Structural Adjustment (Crawford Committee) and the Enquiry into Education and Training (Williams Committee) whose terms of reference embraced significant statistical issues. During the year the ABS again benefited from the deliberations of the Australian Statistics Advisory Council, the activities of which are outlined in the Council's annual report.

2 Preparations for the 1981 Census of Population and Housing

The next Australian Census of Population and Housing, to be held on 30 June 1981, will be the tenth in the series of national censuses. The first was held in 1911 and since 1961 a census has been taken every five years.

The census is the largest and most costly ongoing project undertaken by the ABS and, because of the obligation to complete a census form, it involves contact with every household in the country. It provides the opportunity to obtain a statistical profile of the whole population in terms of number, age structure, and geographical distribution, and also a range of demographic and social characteristics. It also provides essential data for the sample selection framework for a large number of surveys. The most important of these is the monthly population survey which, among other things, provides a measure of the level of employment and unemployment.

About seventy permanent staff are engaged on the census program on a continuing basis. For the 1981 Census these will be supplemented by about 32 500 temporary field staff engaged for distribution and collection of forms and up to 2000 temporary staff engaged for approximately nine months on the data preparation phase of detailed census processing.

The range of users of census output and the variety of uses to which the information is put are extensive. Users include government agencies at the Federal, State and local level; welfare and social service organisations; research institutions; regional, manpower and education planners; sociologists; demographers; business organisations; and private individuals.

For the 1981 Census the ABS has involved users and the general public as much as possible in the selection of topics. In November 1977, through press advertisements and direct approaches to known major interested parties, the ABS invited submissions for both the inclusion and exclusion of topics for the 1981 Census. The ABS asked that suggestions should be accompanied by adequate justification, and provided guidelines to assist agencies and individuals in the preparation of submissions. In response to this invitation, over 1600 submissions were received, of which approximately fifty asked for the exclusion of specific topics. The number of topics suggested for inclusion far exceeded the maximum number considered reasonable. This was a factor which ABS officers had to consider when undertaking evaluation of individual submissions. The main criteria by which particular proposals were assessed were:

- the uses to which the data would be put;

- the appropriateness of the census as the collection vehicle;
- the availability of alternative sources of data, including ABS sample surveys;
- the need to obtain census data every five years rather than every ten years;
- the cost of collection and processing;
- the accuracy of the information likely to be provided by householders, and more importantly,
- a judgment as to whether the Australian public would regard a question as intrusive.

Evaluation procedures involved consideration of specific topics by ad hoc committees, which included representatives of major users and persons with special expertise in the subjects concerned, followed by extensive pre-testing.

Preliminary conclusions from the topic selection process were endorsed by the Australian Statistics Advisory Council and released in February 1979 to the public in a discussion paper, "Preliminary Views on the Nature and Content of the Census". Discussions on this paper were conducted in State capitals and Canberra during March and April 1979, following which some amendments to proposed topics were made. Revised recommendations were considered by ASAC in July 1979. Substantially fewer questions are being proposed than were asked in 1976.

Several of the submissions received, in response to the invitation to submit proposals for the 1981 Census, requested the omission of names from the census form.

So far as can be ascertained, an anonymous census has never been conducted in any country. There is therefore no relevant experience on which to draw. However pilot tests undertaken by the ABS have shown that an anonymous form would have adverse effects on the accuracy of the information provided by householders. Also experience in conducting censuses in Australia has demonstrated that the inclusion of names on forms is essential for effective collection, coding and post-census processes.

For these reasons the ABS view is that it is essential to continue to ask for names in the 1981 Census. Prominence will be given to the reasons for requiring this information and the steps which the ABS takes to ensure confidentiality of returns. It will also be stressed that forms are destroyed after processing and that names and addresses are not included in the computer records. It is hoped that these measures will allay any public concern on this aspect of census operations.

Preparations for a population census involve an extensive program of pilot tests in which collection procedures, the wording and layout of questions, the acceptability to the public of particular questions, questionnaire formats and the feasibility of measures aimed at increasing the efficiency of processing are tested. These trials range from small scale exercises involving a few hundred dwellings (designed to obtain a reaction to new proposals) to a 'dress rehearsal' where the census form, and the associated operational and processing procedures, will be thoroughly tested in conditions approximating as closely as possible those prevailing on the night of the census.

Experience has shown that even minor changes in the wording of a question, and more particularly in the way it is set out on the form, can have a marked effect on the quality of the answer, as can the sequence in which questions appear on the form. One of the principal aims of the program of pilot tests is to achieve the most appropriate layout in the census form.

An investigation was conducted of the possibility of collecting some census information from only a sample of the population, as is done in some other countries.

However Australian census methods and needs are sufficiently different that, in view of the intention to ask fewer questions in 1981 than in 1976, it is proposed to conduct the 1981 Census on the basis of asking the same questions of all households.

Investigations are continuing into:

- procedures to improve coverage of aboriginal and other ethnic communities;
- procedures to provide assistance to ethnic groups in completing census forms;
- methods to reduce the number of people omitted from census counts (under-enumeration of the population) such as occurred in the 1971 and 1976 Censuses;
- development of a program of statistical output; and
- development of a public awareness campaign.

The last mentioned aspect is regarded as being of considerable importance to the success of the entire project. Past experience suggests that wide public understanding of the purposes of the census will have to be achieved to avoid the deterioration in response and quality of data which has been apparent in recent censuses. The ABS therefore commissioned the Australian Government Advertising Service (AGAS) to prepare proposals for a public awareness program to be conducted before the taking of the census. The objective of this program would be to encourage householders to provide accurate responses to all questions asked, and to have their completed forms available for collection promptly.

The AGAS report indicates that a substantial program will be needed to have the desired effect. The benefit is expected to be a better response from the public, in terms of both timeliness and accuracy, which should result in a reduced need for follow-up of households by collectors to obtain their completed forms. It should also help in achieving an improved overall response which will minimise the problems of under-enumeration encountered in the two previous censuses.

3 The output of economic statistics

Economic statistics produced by the ABS are derived largely from economic censuses and surveys. The censuses are designed to provide detailed information on industry structure and to facilitate valid comparisons across geographical areas and between different industries. The surveys of selected business enterprises and establishments are designed to provide timely and regular indicators of economic activity.

Economic censuses and surveys are also major sources of data for national accounts estimates and input-output tables. This is especially true of censuses and surveys which deal with the production and consumption of goods and services and associated capital formation. The national accounts require data on establishments and commodities for analysis of production, consumption and capital formation, and data on enterprises for the preparation of income and outlay accounts and capital accounts.

(a) National accounts

The system of national accounts presents, in a systematic and comprehensive way, details of economic transactions that take place in the Australian economy and between Australia and the rest of the world. The usefulness of the accounts derives largely from the way in which data are brought together from virtually all available sources and presented as far as possible in a conceptually consistent way both for a

given period and over time. The accounts are basically in accordance with the United Nations System of National Accounts.

To present a current picture of the national economy, the accounts are published soon after the end of each quarter, in terms of both current and constant prices. However, much of the more reliable information needed for the accounts does not become available until long after the publication of preliminary figures. Estimates for the most recent quarters are therefore based on limited data and successive revisions are necessary as additional information becomes available.

Price increases and exchange rate fluctuations experienced in recent years have contributed to the need for more extensive revisions of quarterly estimates. Problems arising because data from different sources are not wholly consistent in the time at which transactions are recorded also seem to have been accentuated in these circumstances. In order to increase the reliability of the national income and expenditure accounts, the source data and/or the methodology for using available data require improvement. Ways of achieving improvement within the constraint of available resources are under continuing investigation.

In 1978-79 the annual estimates of gross product by industry were rebased to average 1974-75 prices, in line with similar rebasing of the constant price estimates of expenditure on gross domestic product undertaken in the previous year.

To assist users of the national accounts, a more comprehensive description of sources and methods is planned for release later this year. The publication will bring together existing descriptions of concepts and methods and will contain previously unpublished information about sources.

Input-output tables provide a detailed measure of the flow of goods and services between industries and a detailed dissection by industry and commodity of the domestic production account. Because of the particular information which the tables provide about the structure of Australian industry, they have been of special use in detailed studies of the Australian economy, for example the IMPACT project.

During the year preliminary input-output tables for 1974-75 were published. Final tables for 1974-75 are planned for release about the end of 1979. Both sets of tables are to be released on computer tape.

A new methodology has been developed to compile the tables for 1974-75 and is being developed further for use in compiling tables for later years. In its developed form it will fully utilise available data for each year and enable tables to be prepared annually rather than quinquennially. It is hoped that the first of the bulletins in this new series will be available during 1980-81 in respect of 1977-78. The more frequent publication of bulletins and the improved timeliness in the release of input-output data should significantly enhance their usefulness.

(b) International accounts

The international accounts program produces statistics on the balance of payments, foreign investment and various other specialised fields.

Quarterly balance of payments statistics were improved during the year by the introduction of more timely trade credit estimates. New computer processing systems are being introduced to further improve compilation and dissemination of information. Work is proceeding on the preparation of a document on the sources and methods used in preparing estimates of the Australian balance of payments.

Work continued on a review of concepts and the output of statistics on foreign investment.

(c) Foreign trade

The foreign trade program covers the compilation and dissemination of statistics of exports, imports, imports cleared for home consumption, shipping, excise, and import orders for selected commodities.

In addition to monthly and annual publications, many special tabulations are undertaken to meet users' ad hoc requests and many users subscribe to a service providing regular monthly or quarterly information on individual commodities.

Developments during the year included:

- completion of work on the preparation of links between the import and export commodity classification and the Australian Standard Industrial Classification to provide, from 1 July 1979, overseas trade statistics by industry of origin;
- participation with the Bureau of Customs in a review which has recommended changes to the existing structure of statistical items within the Tariff Classification and is examining ways of reducing the overall number of items; and
- continuation of work on the redesign of processing systems to cater for the needs of users through the next decade. Overall objectives are to improve the timeliness of the statistics, increase the range of information which can be made available and decrease the resources required to produce the data.

(d) Prices

Compilation of the consumer price index (CPI) is the major project in the prices program, which also includes production of the export price index and a range of wholesale price indexes relating to inputs and outputs of manufacturing industry, and materials used in the building industry.

Work is proceeding on the next reweighting and review of data items of the consumer price index, due for completion by the end of 1981. In the absence of the household expenditure survey which had been proposed for 1979-80, sources of weighting data for many areas of consumption expenditure will be limited, especially for service items. Considerable research and investigation will be necessary in order to obtain satisfactory information from alternative sources.

A Guide to the Consumer Price Index, a non-technical description of the index, was published late in 1978 and work has commenced on the development of a detailed technical description. Regular publication of a monthly retail food price index for Darwin commenced during 1978, and work on developing a full CPI for Darwin is scheduled to begin in mid-1980.

A review and reweighting of the export price index is nearing completion and a review of the price index of materials used in building other than house building is due for completion by mid-1980.

(e) Public finance

The major objective of the public finance program is to provide statistical information on receipts and expenditure of Commonwealth, State and local governments and their subsidiary bodies. The aims are to facilitate assessment of the impact of financial transactions between governments, government enterprises, and the rest of the economy; to quantify the degree of participation of the various levels of government in the undertaking and financing of expenditure programs and the purposes served by these programs; and to provide information for the determination of inter-governmental grants.

The program includes the maintenance of a data base linking local government financial data and other statistical information relating to local government activities. Data relating to income, assets, expenditure, tax payable etc., derived from Commonwealth taxation assessments, are processed for use in national accounts estimates and the statistical supplement to the annual report of the Commissioner of Taxation.

Developments during the year included:

- continuation of the investigation into the feasibility of producing standardised and more timely financial statistics for local government authorities to meet the needs of Commonwealth and State Grants Commissions and other government bodies concerned with the provision of financial assistance to these authorities;
- completion of arrangements for the phased transfer to the Australian Taxation Office of a substantial part of the processing of Commonwealth taxation assessment statistics;
- participation, with officers of the Department of Health and an outside consultant, in the compilation of a statistical report on health costs entitled *National Health Account—A Study*; and
- planning for a major review of requirements for public authority finance statistics and the most appropriate ways of collecting, processing and disseminating data in this field.

(f) Private finance

The private finance program covers statistics of financial activities in the private sector, with particular emphasis on the activities of banks, insurance companies, finance companies, building societies and credit unions. Several of the collections in this field are undertaken in co-operation with other authorities such as the Reserve Bank of Australia, Insurance Commissioners, and State Registrars of Building Societies or Credit Unions.

In recent years the major development effort in this area has been on the preparation of a framework for financial statistics, designed to provide a systematic conceptual basis for integrating the various types of financial statistics. A draft of the framework has been discussed with major users and suppliers of financial statistics and a revised version is being prepared.

The ABS, together with the Treasury and the Reserve Bank, is undertaking a detailed investigation into ways of rationalising the collection of statistics from financial institutions. The object of this study is to achieve an appropriate balance between the requirements of users for adequate statistics and the need to minimise the reporting burden.

A new survey of insurance brokers was undertaken during the year, and work has commenced on the development of a collection to estimate sources and uses of funds of trading enterprises.

(g) Agriculture

The agricultural program includes an annual industry census and commodity survey as well as a triennial agricultural finance survey.

A major review of needs and priorities, involving extensive discussions with users of agricultural statistics, was undertaken to assist in re-defining the objectives of the program and to revise operational procedures to achieve reduced staff levels. Concerning the output of the program, the major conclusions were that there was a

justified need for annual and small area statistics, and less demand for financial and structural statistics than for commodity data.

The annual census is to be retained substantially in its current form, covering some 180 000 establishments and providing information on a wide range of agricultural data items classified by small regions. The content of the census will be changed by deleting or reducing some items and collecting other items on a systematic but less frequent basis.

The agricultural finance survey, which produces information on costs, revenues and indebtedness for agricultural industries, is to be triennial in future, with the next survey being conducted in respect of 1980-81.

(h) Construction

The main projects in the construction program are:

- a monthly building approvals collection;
- a quarterly building operations collection;
- a quarterly construction (other than building) collection; and
- a periodic survey of the construction industry (beginning with a survey for 1978-79).

The survey of the construction industry will provide, for the first time, detailed information on the structure of the industry, including employment, wages paid, expenses, value added and capital expenditure. Data will be collected by mail from all multi-establishment enterprises and larger single enterprises. A sample of smaller single-establishment enterprises will be visited by field agents to obtain the required information. Pilot testing during the year has indicated that this approach is much more effective than mail surveys in obtaining statistical data for this type of small business.

Other developments during the year included:

- a major review of user needs and a reassessment of collection and processing procedures. As a result, it is planned to collect monthly information on dwelling commencements direct from local authorities (instead of by means of a quarterly census of builders) and to provide State estimates of dwelling completions and the value of work done by means of a sample survey. This will achieve a lessening of informant burden and a saving of ABS resources;
- a survey of home rental and ownership, with preliminary results published in May 1979 and a more detailed bulletin to follow; and
- a survey, to provide information on characteristics of the demand for housing, conducted on behalf of the NSW Government in Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong between August and December 1978.

(i) Transport

There are three main ongoing collections in the transport program:

- a monthly count of new motor vehicle registrations;
- a triennial survey of motor vehicle usage; and
- monthly and quarterly censuses of road traffic accidents.

The survey of motor vehicle usage provides data for use by the Department of Transport in formulating recommendations for the allocation of road grants to the States; by State Governments in the planning of road construction; and by the ABS in estimating certain components of household consumption expenditure for national

accounting purposes. The next survey will be for the year to 30 September 1979, planning for which was undertaken in 1978-79.

Other developments during the year included:

- further work on the development of a conceptual framework within which a comprehensive range of both transport activity and industry data can be collected and analysed. A discussion paper on this subject was circulated to interested bodies for comment;
- preliminary investigations to determine a suitable methodology for conducting a proposed economic census of the transport industry, particularly consideration of appropriate statistical units, data requirements and availability; and
- publication of the final results of the 1976 Survey of Motor Vehicles Usage.

(j) Manufacturing

The manufacturing program includes:

- an annual structural and commodity census of the industry;
- annual censuses of electricity and gas production and distribution industries (from 1979-80); and
- monthly and quarterly surveys of manufacturing production.

The annual census of manufacturing establishments provides a wide range of data on the structure of the manufacturing sector including employment, wages and salaries, turnover, value added, and capital expenditure. The monthly and quarterly surveys provide regular and timely figures on the production of principal manufactured goods.

A new processing system, introduced for the 1977-78 manufacturing and mining censuses, is producing more timely results and providing more flexibility in meeting ad hoc requests for detailed tabulations.

An annual census of electricity and gas production is being developed to replace, from 1979-80, the former quinquennial census.

A review of the manufacturing program commenced in 1978-79 with the aim of reducing staff numbers without significantly affecting statistical output.

(k) Mining

The mining program includes:

- an annual structural and commodity census of the industry, conducted with the co-operation and assistance of State Government Mines Departments;
- quarterly and annual exploration surveys; and
- the collection of some annual data on the fishing and forestry industries.

A saving in staff resources was achieved during the year, following a review of operational procedures and users' requirements.

(l) Internal trade

The internal trade program includes:

- monthly and quarterly retail surveys;
- periodic censuses of the retail and selected service industries;
- quarterly tourist accommodation surveys; and
- regular collections relating to the interstate trade of Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania.

The retail surveys provide monthly estimates of the total value of retail sales in Australia and quarterly estimates of the value of retail sales in each State for twelve main commodity groups. The retail censuses provide statistics on the structure of retail trade and selected service industries—employment, wages and salaries, turnover, value added and capital expenditure—by size groups of establishments and enterprises, as well as commodity data more detailed than can be obtained from surveys. A truncated census was held in respect of 1973–74 and a full census is to be held in respect of 1979–80.

Quarterly tourist accommodation surveys provide statistics of monthly occupancy rates and takings from accommodation, and information on employment in and capacity of tourist accommodation establishments. This information is available by regions as well as at a State level. To lessen costs to respondents and to the ABS, it is planned to include certain types of establishment in the surveys on a rotational basis.

Developments during the year included:

- a sample survey of the value of interstate trade of South Australia, undertaken at the request of the South Australian Government, for each of the four quarters of 1978–79;
- design of new retail surveys to be implemented on the basis of benchmark data which will be obtained from the 1979–80 census;
- a review of the existing retail surveys to minimise resource usage without jeopardising essential statistical output; and
- detailed examination of major user needs for data from a retail trade census and consideration of alternative methodologies to determine the most efficient method to collect, process and disseminate the required data.

(m) Enterprise statistics

Enterprise statistics provide information on the operations of business enterprises and are derived mainly from the integrated economic censuses and sample surveys of key economic indicators, such as actual and expected new fixed capital expenditure, stocks, and actual and expected manufacturers' sales.

Enterprise statistics derived from the integrated economic censuses are mainly used in studies concerned with the structure and performance of business undertakings. Those derived from sample surveys are mainly used for macro-economic analysis of private sector investment, and for assessing trends in business activity and prospects. Statistics of actual new fixed capital expenditure, together with changes in the value of stocks, are used in preparing estimates of gross national expenditure.

Responsibility for the collection of certain statistics on research and experimental development has been transferred from the Department of Science and the Environment to the ABS. These statistics cover relevant expenditure by tertiary institutions, Commonwealth and State Governments and private non-profit bodies. They will be combined with the statistics collected by the ABS from private business enterprises to provide more comprehensive and better integrated information on this topic.

Other developments during the year included:

- initial publication of quarterly statistics of sales and expected sales by manufacturers;
- developmental work on quarterly estimates of new fixed capital expenditure by State; and
- publication of statistics on research and development expenditure by private business enterprises for 1976–77.

(n) Classification

The 1969 edition of the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC)*, used in most ABS collections, has been revised and the resulting 1978 edition of the classification has been published. It has been implemented, from 1977-78, in economic censuses and will be implemented progressively in other ABS collections. A document which shows the differences between the 1969 and the 1978 editions of the classification is under preparation. Where possible, bridging tables are being included in ABS publications to show, for the year of changeover, economic statistics classified according to both the 1969 and the 1978 editions.

The first bulletin of comparable commodity statistics of production, imports and exports of manufactured goods, classified in accordance with the first edition of the *Australian Standard Commodity Classification (ASCC)*, has been published. The statistics and the classification relate to the year 1975-76. Updated editions of the ASCC and the statistical bulletin are expected to be issued for 1977-78 and annually thereafter. Further long-term development is also continuing to improve the ASCC and the statistics compiled in accordance with it, particularly by maximising the comparability between production and trade statistics of all goods and extending the classification to cover services.

The Department of Employment and Youth Affairs and the ABS commenced a joint project during the year to develop an Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO). The project is expected to take several years to complete.

Work is also under way to examine the feasibility of developing a standard area classification and coding system for the ABS.

(o) Integration of economic statistics

This program provides a service to other statistical programs by co-ordinating economic census and survey operations and establishing standard concepts and definitions. The program includes responsibility for the integrated register of businesses, which is used to implement standard concepts and definitions of units in statistical operations. The integrated register records information about the number of business and government enterprises and their component establishments, classified by characteristics such as size, industry and employment, and the ownership and control links existing between these enterprises.

The standard concepts embodied in the register are subject to continuing review and development. During 1978-79 particular emphasis was placed on defining statistical units for the public sector and the transport industry.

The extent and variety of demands made on the register have outgrown both the original design and the system's technical capabilities. To prepare for the introduction of new computer equipment, a project team has been established to design a register system, incorporating modern technology, to provide a more adequate service.

4 The output of demographic, social and manpower statistics

Apart from the large body of data which is collected at the quinquennial censuses of population and housing, the demographic, social and manpower statistics produced by the ABS are derived from two major sources: by-products of administrative processes

undertaken by Commonwealth and State Government departments, and household-based sample surveys used to obtain statistics not readily available from other sources.

During the year a restructuring and strengthening of the Demography and Social Branch was undertaken. This will enable the Bureau to respond more effectively in future to increased demands for statistics in the fields covered. It will also facilitate the development of frameworks to provide an overview of these fields, by which links can be identified, important gaps in current statistics recognised and priorities determined for purposes of future work programs.

(a) Population census

Preparations for the 1981 Census have been outlined in Section 2 of this report.

Detailed data from the 1976 Census, which are available on computer tape, as microfiche and in printed publications, became available to users progressively from July 1978. Most of the planned summary data had been produced by the end of June 1979 and the remainder will be available early in 1979-80. While this represents a substantial delay from the census date, preliminary data have been available from early 1977. In part, the delay in producing detailed data was the result of a budgetary decision by the Government to defer the commencement of detailed processing until July 1977.

The issue of printed publications for 1976 Census data will be completed before the end of 1979. Work continued during the year on the production of detailed, and in some cases complex, cross-classified tables to meet special needs of major users.

A census monograph, *Internal Migration in Australia*, by Dr D. T. Rowland, was published by the ABS in 1979. The monograph resulted from an agreement between the ABS and the Department of Demography, Australian National University, and contains a detailed analysis, based on 1971 Census data, of the role of internal migration in moulding Australian spatial patterns. Other census monographs are in preparation.

(b) Demography

The demography program covers the production of estimates and projections of the Australian population and the provision of details about its demographic characteristics. It also includes the compilation and publication of vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages etc.) and statistics on migration.

Work on an estimation model to improve population estimates at local government level progressed during 1978-79 and the model will be introduced gradually to supplement current methods. Projections of the population by State and Territory were prepared and released as part of the regular publication of projections of the national population. For the first time these projections provided a range of alternative series, based on assumptions of varying fertility and mortality rates. In June 1979 a second survey of fertility and birth expectations was conducted. The results of that survey will be used in the analysis of fertility trends within the Australian population.

It is hoped to improve estimates of interstate migration, which are currently based on electoral roll and family allowance transfer records. Comparative analyses are being carried out using data from the 1976 Population Census and from annual ABS internal migration surveys.

(c) Social

The objective of the social program is to provide statistics relating to welfare, health, education, crime and justice, and other social matters.

Work continued, in conjunction with the Department of Social Security and State government welfare agencies, on improving the available range of statistics. A national statistical framework relating to children in care (i.e. children in institutions or otherwise not in the permanent care of their parents) was prepared and, in future, welfare agencies will compile relevant statistics on the basis of this standard framework.

Preliminary results from the 1977-78 Australian Health Survey were published in October 1978 and final figures in April 1979; publication of more detailed results will follow. In co-operation with the National Committee on Health and Vital Statistics and State Health authorities, work continued on a review of health statistics, particularly those associated with hospital morbidity.

There have been discussions with a wide range of Commonwealth and State educational authorities concerning the development of an Australian standard classification of education establishments, types of course offered and fields of study. To meet the needs of education authorities, a household survey is to be conducted in the latter half of 1979, to obtain information about educational attributes of the population.

Negotiations have been conducted at State and Federal level with both the providers and users of crime and justice data. Developmental work has concentrated on the determination of national data requirements in the fields of offences reported or becoming known to the police, court statistics, and statistics on probation, prisons and parole. A revised series on offences reported or becoming known to the police is planned to be introduced nationally in January 1980. The results of a survey of crime victims were published in June 1979. The Bureau also provided assistance to the Law Reform Commission by processing data on the characteristics of offenders and the nature of sentences in areas of Commonwealth jurisdiction.

(d) Social surveys and indicators

The social surveys and indicators program includes the production of social statistics from surveys and the development of a framework of social and demographic statistics, including a set of social indicators.

Social and demographic statistics may be obtained either from the population census, or as a by-product of administrative systems of institutions such as hospitals and universities, or by means of sample surveys, either of institutions or more usually of households and individuals. If a survey is the most appropriate method of collection, the social surveys and indicators program is responsible for co-ordinating the various inputs to the survey (subject matter expertise, sampling, field collection and computer processing) to ensure that it is carried out efficiently and effectively. Recent surveys in which the program has played a significant part have been the Crime Victimization Survey, the Survey of Australian Families, the Survey on Leisure Activities, the Firearms Ownership Survey, the Health Insurance Survey and the Survey of Birth Expectations of Married Women.

The development of statistical frameworks is intended to guide longer term developments in social statistics, by working towards standard classifications and counting units, thereby facilitating linkages between different collections and helping to provide users with statistics better focussed on policy concerns. Development within a framework will also aid decisions on statistical priorities. Current studies in these areas are being assisted by development work being carried out by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the United Nations.

The development of social indicators within these frameworks is also under way and progress will be reflected in future editions of the publication *Social Indicators*.

(e) Manpower

The manpower program provides statistics on the components and characteristics of the labour force, such as employment and unemployment, earnings, hours of work and other working conditions.

A major source for the program is the population survey, which is a household sample survey covering about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The survey concentrates on the collection of data on demographic and labour force characteristics, and this component is often referred to as the labour force survey. The remaining part of the population survey consists of supplementary collections, carried out from time to time on topics for which household interviews are a suitable method of obtaining statistics.

The labour force survey, previously quarterly, has been conducted monthly since February 1978. With the commencement of monthly surveys, the collection of data on supplementary topics was temporarily suspended until initial problems associated with the introduction of monthly surveys were resolved. Supplementary surveys were reintroduced in July 1978 and fifteen topics were surveyed during 1978-79. Four of these comprised topics not previously covered in the program of supplementary surveys.

In addition to the monthly population surveys, the first of a series of annual special supplementary surveys was conducted from February to May 1979. It covered working conditions, non-wage employee benefits, sight and dental defects of adults and children, and hearing defects of children.

Other developments during 1978-79 included:

- reintroduction of the quarterly job vacancy survey from May 1979;
- preparations for a monthly survey of overtime hours, introduced in July 1979;
- publication of revised labour force estimates back to August 1966 to incorporate new population benchmarks based on the 1976 Population Census figures adjusted for under-enumeration;
- revision of the estimates of civilian employees, to incorporate revised population census benchmarks and reduce the disparity between this series and the corresponding estimates from the labour force survey;
- introduction of arrangements to conduct supplementary surveys once a year (in conjunction with the labour force survey) to collect data to meet the specific needs of State Governments;
- a feasibility study of a quarterly sample survey of employers, to provide statistics of employment, earnings and hours;
- preparations for the second special supplementary survey, to be conducted late in 1979 and to include income distribution, direct taxation, education experience and attitudes to further study;
- analysis of the results of surveys of weekly earnings of employees, conducted annually in May and August, and the publication of average earnings data for detailed occupation groups;
- preparations for revision of wage rates indexes and improvements in data on occupational wage rates; and

- initial studies of the feasibility of conducting a survey of non-wage labour costs in 1980-81.

Initial steps were taken during 1978-79 towards the standardisation of industrial accident statistics for the States and Territories and the production of national statistics. Progress has been slow because of the need in some areas for changes to legislation and the difficulty experienced by some of the authorities involved in finding resources for the work.

5 Other activities

(a) Computer re-equipment

At the time of last year's annual report, a revised specification for computer equipment to replace the computers presently operated by the ABS had been endorsed by the Interdepartmental Committee on ADP, but new tenders had not been called. After endorsement by the Government, tenders were called by the Department of Administrative Services on 20 November 1978. Because of the scope and nature of the specifications, prospective tenderers were allowed four months to respond and tenders closed on 20 March 1979. During the intervening period an independent assessor, appointed by the Government, reviewed the methodology to be used in the evaluation of tenders received. Evaluation of tenders is now at an advanced stage.

(b) Data management

The data management project is concerned with the development of a more coherent and responsive statistical service through the improved description, organisation, processing and dissemination of statistical data available within the ABS. Up to the present it has been concerned mainly with planning and co-ordinating preparations for the redesign and implementation of new equipment of the many computer systems used in processing the great variety of statistical projects undertaken by the ABS.

In order to take account of the operating characteristics of the new equipment and to take advantage of the data processing capability expected, the transition process will require the redevelopment of virtually all the ABS's computer processing systems.

(c) Statistical methodology

As well as periodically reviewing the statistical methodology employed in its various collections, specialised units within the Bureau provide a service in field survey operations, sampling, time series analysis and other mathematical statistical techniques. Research is undertaken into sampling theory and the conduct of sample surveys, into the use of time series methods for model building, forecasting and seasonal adjustment, and into the use of specialised statistical techniques for analytical purposes.

Specialist services are also provided on a consultative basis to other Commonwealth and State Government agencies. Examples of this type of service provided during 1978-79 are:

- assistance with sample design and estimation procedures provided to the Committee on Public Lending Rights in connection with the annual sample survey of Australian libraries;
- assistance to the Law Reform Commission in connection with a survey of court records designed to estimate the cost of debt collection procedures; and

- assistance to the NSW Public Transport Commission in relation to the design of surveys for the collection of passenger statistics.

(d) Dissemination of statistics

In 1978-79 the ABS published 597 monthly, quarterly or annual titles in a total of 1827 issues, ranging from single-sheet publications to volumes such as the *Year Book of Australia*.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED DURING 1978-79

	Number of titles								Number of issues	
	Canberra	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Total	
Annual	120	30	36	61	37	50	34		368	368
Quarterly	39	6	6	8	5	4	4	1	73	292
Monthly	56	9	5	6	3	6	6		91	1102
Other	55	3		2	1	2	2		65	65
<i>Total</i>	270	48	47	77	46	62	46	1	597	1827

A complete list of all ABS publications, together with a description of their contents and a subject index, are contained in the *ABS Catalogue of Publications*, copies of which are available free of charge on request from ABS offices and bookshops of the Australian Government Publishing Service (AGPS).

Apart from the statistical material in ABS publications, a large amount of more detailed, non-confidential information is disseminated in the form of computer printout, microfiche or magnetic tape.

(e) Distribution and pricing of statistical information services

In August 1978 the ABS adopted a policy on the distribution and pricing of its statistical information services closely aligned with the policy of the AGPS and consistent with the Government's general principle that users should contribute towards the cost of services of this kind.

The majority of ABS publications are too small in size to warrant the cost of charging for them. A charge is made for the larger publications and for the more expensive statistical services such as the supply of data tapes, photocopies, microfiche, and special computer tabulations, except that reasonable requirements of Commonwealth and State Government departments and authorities are provided free of charge.

In general terms, the charge for a statistical service is related to the marginal cost of providing that service from established data sources. Exceptions to this general rule include ABS publications produced through the AGPS, where costs associated with marketing through AGPS bookshops are included; and computer-based services requiring the production of new or special compilations, where the user is charged for the developmental costs incurred.

(f) Co-ordination

The ABS maintains contact with Commonwealth and State Government departments and authorities in order to be aware of their statistical activities, their use of existing statistical collections and their present and future statistical needs.

The Bureau plays a continuing and active role in developing greater co-ordination of statistical activities across government agencies. It encourages the adoption of uniform standards and practices and fosters an integrated approach to statistical development, with the aims of increasing the usefulness of statistics and reducing the overall response burden.

An important element in the Bureau's co-ordination function is provided by the outposted officer service, through which senior ABS officers are located in other government departments and agencies. The outposted officers have the role of co-ordinating statistical operations between the bodies involved and the ABS, ensuring the observance of statistical standards, and encouraging an integrated approach to statistical development. In some instances they assist in providing an internal statistical service for the host agency. The departments and agencies to which ABS officers were outposted during 1978-79 are shown in Appendix 2.

The ABS also provides advice and assistance to special purpose bodies such as government committees of inquiry. During 1978-79, ABS officers were outposted to assist with the Standardisation of Social Welfare Statistics (WELSTAT) project within the Department of Social Security and the Joint Management Review on Health Data for Policy Evaluation at the Department of Health. In addition, during 1978-79 ABS officers completed assignments with the Committee of Enquiry into Education and Training, chaired by Professor B. R. Williams, and the Study Group on Structural Adjustment, chaired by Sir John Crawford.

At the request of the Australian Statistics Advisory Council, the ABS has carried out a preliminary survey of the collection of data by Commonwealth departments and authorities. The aim is to produce a users' guide to data sources, with a longer term objective of establishing a basis from which to approach the problem of achieving greater co-ordination of statistical collections. Results of the survey will be published as soon as possible.

In October 1978 the Commonwealth Government set up an inter-departmental committee (IDC), on which the ABS is represented, to examine the question of paperwork imposed on small businesses by all levels of government. The ABS has conducted a survey for the IDC designed to measure the costs incurred by small businesses in completing government forms and documents. The results of this survey will be incorporated in a publication to be issued shortly.

The ABS has a direct and continuing participation in the work of statistical co-ordinating bodies set up by State Governments to monitor and co-ordinate the statistical activities undertaken by State departments and agencies.

6 Staffing and finance

(a) Staffing

The ABS ceiling for full-time operative staff for 1978-79 was set at 3435, an increase of twelve on the 1977-78 ceiling. Following Government decisions that certain additional statistical collections be undertaken, it was necessary to increase staff slightly above this level in the latter months of the year.

Numbers of operative staff at 30 June each year from 1975 to 1979, and their distribution over the various offices of the ABS, are shown in the following table.

TOTAL OPERATIVE ABS STAFF^(a)

<i>Office</i>	<i>30 June 1975</i>	<i>30 June 1976</i>	<i>30 June 1977</i>	<i>30 June 1978</i>	<i>30 June 1979</i>
Canberra	1 612	1 587	1 567	1 556	1 605
Sydney	592	534	500	510	495
Melbourne	485	440	439	426	418
Brisbane	337	343	320	319	316
Adelaide	257	251	251	246	242
Perth	235	231	228	226	226
Hobart	144	135	128	124	125
Darwin	8	14	13	16	18
Census Processing Centre (Sydney)	—	—	5	61	—
<i>Total</i>	3 670	3 540	3 507	3 423	3 445

^(a) Excludes staff on approved leave for periods of 12 weeks or longer.

The average monthly staff level for 1978-79 was 3439. Appendix 3 shows the distribution of the yearly average, by State, classified according to programs of statistical activity.

(b) Finance

ABS expenditure in 1978-79 was \$57.2 million, of which \$44.9 million was on wages and salaries.

Receipts during 1978-79 totalled \$2.6 million and came mainly from computer services, sale of publications and special compilations of overseas trade statistics.

Detailed statements of ABS expenditure and receipts for 1977-78 and 1978-79, and estimates for 1979-80 are shown in Appendix 4.

An analysis of expenditure by program over the past three years is shown in Appendix 5. It will be noted that a large increase has occurred in expenditure on providing manpower statistics.

APPENDIX I

NEW PROPOSALS TABLED IN PARLIAMENT: 1978-79

In accordance with section 6(3) of the *Australian Bureau of Statistics Act 1975* the following new proposals for collection of information for statistical purposes were laid before both Houses of Parliament during 1978-79.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Date tabled</i>
1 Survey of information on rented accommodation (November 1978) ^{1(a)}	26 September 1978
2 Survey of insurance brokers and agents, 1977-78	27 September 1978
3 Survey of working conditions; employment benefits; sight defects; and dental health (February to May 1979)	23 November 1978
4 Survey of health insurance arrangements (March 1979) ^{1(a)}	24 November 1978
5 Survey of domestic energy use in South Australia (April 1979) ^{1(a)}	20 March 1979
6 Survey of government paperwork, 1978	4 April 1979
7 Survey of wholesale establishments, 1977-78	24 May 1979
8 Survey of the number of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders in the labour force; educational experience; and income (September to December 1979)	31 May 1979
9 Survey of the construction industry, 1978-79	6 and 7 June 1979

^{1(a)} Supplementary survey conducted in conjunction with the monthly population survey. Dates shown in brackets refer to month(s) in which the survey was carried out.

APPENDIX 2

LOCATION OF OUTPOSTED ABS OFFICERS: 1978-79

Commonwealth

Department of Aboriginal Affairs
Department of Education
Department of Employment and Youth Affairs
Department of Environment, Housing and Community Development^(a)
Department of Health^(b)
Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs
Department of Industry and Commerce
Department of Social Security^(c)
Department of Trade and Resources
Department of Transport
Bureau of Mineral Resources
Industries Assistance Commission

State

NSW—Health Commission
SA—Department of the Public Service Board

In addition, outposted officer support was provided to the following government committees:

Study Group on Structural Adjustment (Crawford Committee) from May to December 1978;
and
Enquiry into Education and Training (Williams Committee) from October 1976 until March 1979.

^(a) This position was withdrawn in November 1978, when the department ceased to exist.

^(b) During the year an outposted officer provided assistance to the Joint Management Review on Health Data for Policy Evaluation.

^(c) Includes one ABS officer working on the Standardisation of Social Welfare Statistics (WELSTAT) project.

APPENDIX 3

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME OPERATIVE STAFF: 1978-79

Program	Average monthly staff numbers 1978-79								
	Canberra	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Total
Executive	25	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	43
National accounts	51	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	54
International accounts	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Prices	39	14	12	8	6	7	2	1	89
Private finance	47	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	51
Public finance	30	12	9	9	7	5	4	..	76
Agriculture	29	41	34	28	19	24	8	1	184
Construction	22	29	25	14	8	8	4	1	111
Transport	20	3	3	12	6	4	2	..	50
Mining	9	7	4	4	..	2	..	..	26
Manufacturing	22	40	40	15	12	11	5	1	146
Internal trade	22	22	17	19	14	22	13	2	131
Economic censuses system	19	8	5	2	1	1	..	..	36
Enterprise statistics	23	7	8	5	3	2	1	1	50
Classification	24	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	31
Economic statistics integration	23	49	38	18	13	13	3	2	159
Demography	30	13	13	12	4	4	3	2	81
Social surveys and indicators	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Social statistics	31	29	13	18	13	9	7	..	120
Manpower	73	30	21	14	15	7	6	1	167
Population census	54	4	6	2	4	2	2	1	75
Foreign trade	91	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	92
Statistical applications	33	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	34
Statistical services	43	1	10	4	4	3	3	..	68
Population survey operations	26	27	21	20	15	15	6	2	132
Information services	59	19	19	16	11	9	4	1	138
Computer services planning	70	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	72
Computer systems development	85	7	7	7	8	7	6	..	127
Computer technical systems and production	238	70	57	47	36	39	30	..	517
Co-ordination	35	2	2	3	4	1	..	..	47
Data management	12	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	15
Establishments and methods	23	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	29
Finance and general services	126	45	38	22	23	16	8	1	279
Personnel management	77	14	14	9	8	8	4	..	134
<i>Total</i>	1 586	507	425	314	241	224	124	18	3 439

Note: Excludes staff on long service leave, maternity leave, extended sick leave, etc. for periods of twelve weeks or longer. Where officers undertake duties within more than one program they have been classified to that program which occupies most of their time. The symbol .. can mean either 'less than half' or 'nil'.

APPENDIX 4

E 2102/3991A

EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS: 1977-78, 1978-79 AND ESTIMATES: 1979-80

Item	Expenditure (\$'000)					
	1977-78	Actual	1978-79	Actual	Estimated	
1. Salaries	1 518	46 592 ^(a)	44 883 ^(b)	47 703 ^(c)		
2. Overtime	1 56	298	326 ^(b)	363 ^(c)		
<i>Total subdivision 1</i>	1 545	46 890	45 209	48 066 ^(c)		
1. Travel and subsistence	1 51	698	722	837 ^(c)		
2. Office requisites	1 41	1 444	1 637	3 060 ^(c)		
3. Postage and telephones	1 35	2 528	2 613	2 633 ^(c)		
4. Office services	1 31	337	327	315 ^(c)		
5. Publications	1 29	1 274	1 019	917 ^(c)		
6. Computer services	1 05	2 671	2 473	2 849 ^(c)		
7. Payments to agents	1 01	1 778	2 477	3 022 ^(c)		
8. Freight and cartage	1 01	88	113	73 ^(c)		
9. Incidentals	1 01	356	329	360 ^(c)		
<i>Total subdivision 2</i>	1 05	11 173	11 710	14 066 ^(c)		
<i>Total division</i>	1 51	58 063	56 919	62 132 ^(c)		
Special appropriation - Australian Statistician		40	40	49 ^(c)		
ASAC		6	6	8 ^(c)		
<i>Total special appropriation</i>		46	46	57 ^(c)		
Capital works and services - plant and equipment		127	199	800 ^(c)		
<i>Total expenditure</i>		58 236	57 164	62 989 ^(c)		

^(a) As included in Appropriation Bills Nos 1 and 2 except for special appropriations.^(b) Includes \$4 658 000 for payment of salaries to staff, including temporary staff employed in the data preparation phase of detailed processing of the 1976 Census of Population and Housing.^(c) Includes provision of \$1.4m for commencement of printing of forms and for the mapping program for the 1981 Census of Population and Housing.*Note:* Any differences between totals and sums of components are due to rounding.

1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	1	1
6	1	1	1	1	1
7	1	1	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	1	1
9	1	1	1	1	1
10	1	1	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	1	1
12	1	1	1	1	1
13	1	1	1	1	1
14	1	1	1	1	1
15	1	1	1	1	1
16	1	1	1	1	1
17	1	1	1	1	1
18	1	1	1	1	1
19	1	1	1	1	1
20	1	1	1	1	1
21	1	1	1	1	1
22	1	1	1	1	1
23	1	1	1	1	1
24	1	1	1	1	1
25	1	1	1	1	1
26	1	1	1	1	1
27	1	1	1	1	1
28	1	1	1	1	1
29	1	1	1	1	1
30	1	1	1	1	1
31	1	1	1	1	1
32	1	1	1	1	1
33	1	1	1	1	1
34	1	1	1	1	1
35	1	1	1	1	1
36	1	1	1	1	1
37	1	1	1	1	1
38	1	1	1	1	1
39	1	1	1	1	1
40	1	1	1	1	1
41	1	1	1	1	1
42	1	1	1	1	1
43	1	1	1	1	1
44	1	1	1	1	1
45	1	1	1	1	1
46	1	1	1	1	1
47	1	1	1	1	1
48	1	1	1	1	1
49	1	1	1	1	1
50	1	1	1	1	1
51	1	1	1	1	1
52	1	1	1	1	1
53	1	1	1	1	1
54	1	1	1	1	1
55	1	1	1	1	1
56	1	1	1	1	1
57	1	1	1	1	1
58	1	1	1	1	1
59	1	1	1	1	1
60	1	1	1	1	1
61	1	1	1	1	1
62	1	1	1	1	1
63	1	1	1	1	1
64	1	1	1	1	1
65	1	1	1	1	1
66	1	1	1	1	1
67	1	1	1	1	1
68	1	1	1	1	1
69	1	1	1	1	1
70	1	1	1	1	1
71	1	1	1	1	1
72	1	1	1	1	1
73	1	1	1	1	1
74	1	1	1	1	1
75	1	1	1	1	1
76	1	1	1	1	1
77	1	1	1	1	1
78	1	1	1	1	1
79	1	1	1	1	1
80	1	1	1	1	1
81	1	1	1	1	1
82	1	1	1	1	1
83	1	1	1	1	1
84	1	1	1	1	1
85	1	1	1	1	1
86	1	1	1	1	1
87	1	1	1	1	1
88	1	1	1	1	1
89	1	1	1	1	1
90	1	1	1	1	1
91	1	1	1	1	1
92	1	1	1	1	1
93	1	1	1	1	1
94	1	1	1	1	1
95	1	1	1	1	1
96	1	1	1	1	1
97	1	1	1	1	1
98	1	1	1	1	1
99	1	1	1	1	1
100	1	1	1	1	1
101	1	1	1	1	1
102	1	1	1	1	1
103	1	1	1	1	1
104	1	1	1	1	1
105	1	1	1	1	1
106	1	1	1	1	1
107	1	1	1	1	1
108	1	1	1	1	1
109	1	1	1	1	1
110	1	1	1	1	1
111	1	1	1	1	1
112	1	1	1	1	1
113	1	1	1	1	1
114	1	1	1	1	1
115	1	1	1	1	1
116	1	1	1	1	1
117	1	1	1	1	1
118	1	1	1	1	1
119	1	1	1	1	1
120	1	1	1	1	1
121	1	1	1	1	1
122	1	1	1	1	1
123	1	1	1	1	1
124	1	1	1	1	1
125	1	1	1	1	1
126	1	1	1	1	1
127	1	1	1	1	1
128	1	1	1	1	1
129	1	1	1	1	1
130	1	1	1	1	1
131	1	1	1	1	1
132	1	1	1	1	1
133	1	1	1	1	1
134	1	1	1	1	1
135	1	1	1	1	1
136	1	1	1	1	1
137	1	1	1	1	1
138	1	1	1	1	1
139	1	1	1	1	1
140	1	1	1	1	1
141	1	1	1	1	1
142	1	1	1	1	1
143	1	1	1	1	1
144	1	1	1	1	1
145	1	1	1	1	1
146	1	1	1	1	1
147	1	1	1	1	1
148	1	1	1	1	1
149	1	1	1	1	1
150	1	1	1	1	1
151	1	1	1	1	1
152	1	1	1	1	1
153	1	1	1	1	1
154	1	1	1	1	1
155	1	1	1	1	1
156	1	1	1	1	1
157	1	1	1	1	1
158	1	1	1	1	1
159	1	1	1	1	1
160	1	1	1	1	1
161	1	1	1	1	1
162	1	1	1	1	1
163	1	1	1	1	1
164	1	1	1	1	1
165	1	1	1	1	1
166	1	1	1	1	1
167	1	1	1	1	1
168	1	1	1	1	1
169	1	1	1	1	1
170	1	1	1	1	1
171	1	1	1	1	1
172	1	1	1	1	1
173	1	1	1	1	1
174	1	1	1	1	1
175	1	1	1	1	1
176	1	1	1	1	1
177	1	1	1	1	1
178	1	1	1	1	1
179	1	1	1	1	1
180	1	1	1	1	1
181	1	1	1	1	1
182	1	1	1	1	1
183	1	1	1	1	1
184	1	1	1	1	1
185	1	1	1	1	1
186	1	1	1	1	1
187	1	1	1	1	1
188	1	1	1	1	1
189	1	1	1	1	1
190	1	1	1	1	1
191	1	1	1	1	1
192	1	1	1	1	1
193	1	1	1	1	1
194	1	1	1	1	1
195	1	1	1	1	1
196	1	1	1	1	1
197	1	1	1	1	1
198	1	1	1	1	1
199	1	1	1	1	1
200	1	1	1	1	1
201	1	1	1	1	1
202	1	1	1	1	1
203	1	1	1	1	1
204	1	1	1	1	1
205	1	1	1	1	1
206	1	1	1	1	1
207	1	1	1	1	1
208	1	1	1	1	1
209	1	1	1	1	1
210	1	1	1	1	1
211	1	1	1	1	1
212	1	1	1	1	1
213	1	1	1	1	1
214	1	1	1	1	1
215	1	1	1	1	1
216	1	1	1	1	1
217	1	1	1	1	1
218	1	1	1	1	1
219	1	1	1	1	1
220	1	1	1	1	1
221	1	1	1	1	1
222	1	1	1	1	1
223	1	1	1	1	1
224	1	1	1	1	1
225	1	1	1	1	1
226	1	1	1	1	1
227	1	1	1	1	1
228	1	1	1	1	1
229	1	1	1	1	1
230	1	1	1	1	1
231	1	1	1	1	1
232	1	1	1	1	1
233	1	1	1	1	1
234	1	1	1	1	1
235	1	1	1	1	1
236	1	1	1	1	1
237	1	1	1	1	1
238	1	1	1	1	1
239	1	1	1	1	1
240	1	1	1	1	1
241	1	1	1	1	1
242	1	1	1	1	1
243</td					

EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS: 1977-78, 1978-79 AND ESTIMATES 1979/80

(continued)

DISTRIBUTED UNDER EMBODIMENT OF PROCB/W/1995-5507198

	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Estimated</i>
	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>
Proceeds from 'for sale' publications	94	108	90
Proceeds from sale of special compilations of overseas trade statistics	117	133	292 ^{ab}
Recovery of costs for use of ABS computers by client organisations ^(c)	280	2 165	1 544 ^{ab}
Recovery of costs of computer services for Papua New Guinea Government ^(d)	111		
Miscellaneous	107	214 ^a	207
<i>Total</i>	709	2 620	2 133

⁽⁶⁾ Excludes receipts by AGPS from sales of ABS publications.

(b) Due to changeover (from 1 July 1979) to a 'billing in advance' system, includes estimates for services provided in 1978-79 and 1979-80.

(c) From 1 July 1978 departments are required to recover costs from client organisations for the use of computer facilities.

Estimated reduction of services due to the expected transfer by client organisations to their own equipment.

(v) This arrangement terminated on 30 June 1977. Receipts in 1977-78 are in respect of work performed up to 30 June 1977.

Includes NSW Government contribution of \$50 000 to the Housing Survey in Sydney, Wollongong and Newcastle.

APPENDIX 5

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE BY PROGRAM: 1976-77 TO 1978-79

The following table shows total ABS expenditure for the years 1976-77 to 1978-79 allocated to statistical and service programs. The allocation of certain components of expenditure, e.g. salaries, is reasonably accurate but others, e.g. postage and telephones, are distributed on a pro rata basis. The table also shows an estimate of the cost of individual statistical programs, after allocating costs of service programs according to estimates of their use by individual statistical programs.

Program	1976-77			1977-78			1978-79		
	Estimated expenditure \$ 000	Estimated direct expenditure ^(a) \$ 000	Estimated total expenditure ^(a) \$ 000	Estimated expenditure \$ 000	Estimated direct expenditure ^(a) \$ 000	Estimated total expenditure ^(a) \$ 000	Estimated expenditure \$ 000	Estimated direct expenditure ^(a) \$ 000	Estimated total expenditure ^(a) \$ 000
	(b)	%		(b)	%		(b)	%	
Executive				1 119			1 312		
National accounts	726	1 254	2.8	785	1 512	3.0	970	1 936	3.6
International accounts	1 131	1 631	3.6	1 113	1 693	3.4	1 008	1 500	2.8
Prices	999	1 299	2.9	1 245	1 733	3.5	1 355	1 906	3.5
Private finance	735	1 046	2.3	777	1 220	2.5	734	1 149	2.1
Public finance	1 000	3 038	6.7	1 184	2 928	5.9	1 214	2 635	4.9
Agriculture	2 726	4 482	9.9	2 539	4 449	8.9	2 590	5 350	9.9
Construction	1 212	1 714	3.8	1 476	2 850	5.7	1 524	3 373	6.2
Transport	957	1 456	3.2	718	1 215	2.4	696	1 545	2.9
Mining	416	1 122	2.5	417	967	2.0	389	969	1.8
Manufacturing	2 002	4 208	9.3	2 095	4 596	9.2	2 118	4 606	8.5
Internal trade	1 805	4 007	8.8	1 579	3 702	7.4	1 778	4 241	7.8
Economic censuses system				371			509		
Enterprise statistics	572	1 968	4.3	656	2 211	4.4	693	2 735	5.0
Classification	393			465			528		
Integration of economic statistics	1 740			1 847			2 265		
Demography	845	2 422	5.3	976	2 408	4.8	1 074	2 439	4.5
Social surveys and indicators	480	1 409	3.1	403	1 462	2.9	270	1 327	2.4
Social statistics	1 565	2 655	5.8	1 562	2 355	4.7	1 737	3 822	7.0
Manpower	2 120	5 661	12.5	2 251	7 855	15.8	2 528	9 888	18.2
Population census (see below) ^(b)									
Foreign trade	1 321	3 279	7.2	1 498	3 321	6.7	1 524	3 337	6.2

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE BY PROGRAM: 1976-77 To 1978-79
(continued)

Program	1976-77			1977-78			1978-79		
	Estimated expenditure \$000	Estimated total \$000	%	Estimated direct expenditure \$000	Estimated total \$000	%	Estimated direct expenditure \$000	Estimated total \$000	%
Statistical applications	526	655	1.4	649	705	1.4	604	474	0.9
Statistical services	891			979			1 183		
Population survey operations	3 149			4 056			5 027		
Information services	2 129			2 917			2 671 ^(d)		
Computer services planning ^(b)				684			734		
Computer systems development ^(b)	12 212			1 658			1 889		
Computer technical systems and production ^(b)									
Co-ordination	825			9 630			9 928		
Data management	140			285			308		
Establishments and methods	417			491			480		
Finance and general services	3 989			3 095			3 322		
Personnel management	1 454			1 686			1 951		
Non-ABS ^(e)	13 2100	4.6		2 693	5.4		996	1.8	
<i>Total excluding Population census</i>	48 490 45 406	100.0		52 099 49 875	100.0		55 829 54 228	100.0	
Population census	9 268 12 352			6 137 8 361			1 335 2 936		
<i>Total including Population census</i>	57 758 57 758			58 236 58 236			57 164 57 164		

(a) Statistical programs only: includes estimated costs of service programs allocated in proportion to usage on statistical programs.

(b) Not estimated as a separate program until 1977-78.

(c) Excluded from analysis because of large annual variations during the quinquennial cycle.

(d) Reduced expenditure, compared with 1977-78, reflects cost savings achieved through production of some major publications under contract.

(e) General services to other government departments and agencies, of which the major component is the use of ABS computer services.

APPENDIX 6 - DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE BY PROGRAM 1982-83

ORGANISATION OF THE ABS

	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84
Division						
• Economic Accounts	207	203	923	979	K. R. Blackburn	National Accounts
P. N. Aitcherley						
	150.8		420.6			K. R. Blackburn
	117.5		119.5			L. C. Clements
	86.5		48.8			B. J. Dunlop
• Demography, Social and Manpower	630.1		630.1			Demography and Social
F. D. Bagley						M. D. Giles
	820.9		102.0			Manpower
	619		74.8			G. I. Neville
	90.1		24.2			Population Census
	104		10.8			K. S. Watson
• Economic Censuses and Surveys						Production and Distribution
D. W. Anderson						T. R. Jones
	139.1		680.1			Rural, Transport and Construction
	81	400	42	100.1		J. E. Dulley
• Statistical and User Services						Classification, Integration and
E. K. Freeman						Enterprise Statistics
	612.8	612.8	612.8	612.8		R. W. Fergie
• Computer Services						Statistical Services
B. J. Harper						D. C. Cleaver
• Co-ordination and Management						User Services
A. R. Bagnall						M. B. Booth
						A. T. Whittington
						Systems Development
						E. W. W. Miller
						Computer Services Planning
						T. R. Goynich
						Technical Systems and Production
						B. H. Crook
						Management Services
						P. G. Howell
						Co-ordination
						D. J. Trewin
						Data Management
						F. J. von Reibnitz

The offices in State capitals and in Darwin are headed by:

Sydney	D. W. Maitland
Melbourne	W. McLennan
Brisbane	O. M. May
Adelaide	B. E. Leonard
Perth	W. M. Bartlett
Hobart	R. Lakin
Darwin	W. H. Mitchell

~~80-27470-2~~

~~25 MAR 1980~~

~~-5 MAR 1980-~~

~~26 MAR 1980~~

~~19 MAR 1980~~

~~27 MAR 1980~~

~~28 MAR 1980~~

S/T 1980